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1. In October 1951, there were eight labor camps at the Danube-Black Sea Canal, where political prisoners, criminals, and persons charged with sabotage in administrative work were detained. The last group are detained without being sentenced, as the penal code does not contain appropriate provisions. There are about four times as many political as criminal prisoners. Between 60 and 100 prisoners form a brigade under the command of a "brigadier." All camps are controlled by the Constanta Regional Branch of the Prisons Department. Each has a captain in civilian clothing, as commander. The camps are enumerated as follows:

   a. Cernavoda camp, mainly a women's colony, with 400 political and criminal prisoners,

   b. A camp for male prisoners held for administrative inefficiency,

   c. Castelul, located near Medgidia in the direction of Poarta Alba, a camp for 1,000 criminals,

   d. Saligny, a camp for political and criminal prisoners,

   e. A large camp at Poarta Alba accommodating between 6,500 and 7,000 political and criminal prisoners sentenced to not more than three years,

   f. Valea Neagra, near Lake Tasaul, a camp for both political and criminal prisoners serving sentences from 3 to 10 years,

   g. Cap Midia, a camp for political and criminal prisoners sentenced to more than 10 years. Prisoners who have already served their

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prison terms in other camps are often sent to Cap Midia for further detention.

h. A camp on the Peninsula near Tasaul.

2. From 1949 to October 1951, most prisoners were employed at hand excavation work, the norm being six cubic meters of soil in eight hours. Since 1950, mechanical excavators have also been used.

3. Prisoners at the Poarta Alba camp work on a stretch of about 16 to 20 kilometers of the Canal. The width of the Canal there varies from 80 to 120 meters, and in October 1951, a depth of 10 to 12 meters had already been reached in some places. Near Poarta Alba a flood gate and an elaborate administration building are under construction. A town to accommodate 15,000-20,000 people is being built and many houses, some containing apartments, have already been completed.

4. Machinery used at Poarta Alba includes 30 to 40 mechanical excavators, some of the German O-K type and some of unknown Czechoslovakian make, officially said to be of Soviet manufacture, with a lifting capacity of 1/2 to 2 cubic meters; and at least two Soviet-made electrical excavators, now working at Tasaul. Power is supplied by a station near Poarta Alba which has three "Sulzer" engines - one of 500 horsepower and the other two of 150 horsepower each. Two dredgers for soil and water were ordered, but up to October 1951, they had not been delivered.

5. It is rumored that a submarine base is under construction at Cap Midia. Concrete blocks of about 40 tons each are made by the prisoners, and dropped into the sea to form dams.

6. Prisoners detained at the Peninsula Canal and later transferred to Poarta Alba said they had seen many underground gun emplacements for coastal batteries on the way to Midia. The muzzles of the guns are visible through small openings in the fortifications.

7. The main materiel depot for the canal works is located at Cernavoda. Supplies, such as cement, timber, et cetera, are shipped down the Danube to Cernavoda on 26 vessels and from there transported by rail along the Canal.

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